The Rutherford

"BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT" AND THEN GO AHEAD."

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THE

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POETRY.

THE GOLDEN SIDE.

There is many a rest in the road of life,
If we would only stop to take it;
And many a tone from the better land,
If the querrelous heart would make it!
To the sunny soul that is full of hope,
And whose beautiful trust never faileth,
The grass is green and the flowers are bright,
Though the winter storm prevaileth.

Better is hope, though the clouds hang low,
And to keep the eyes still lifted;
For the sweet blue sky will soon peep through
When the ominous clouds are rifted!
There was never a night without a day,
Or an evening without a morning;
And the darkest hour, as the proverb goes,
Is the hour before the dawning.

There is many a gem in the path of life,
Which we pass in our idle pleasure,
That is richer far than the jeweled crown,
Of the miser's hoarded treasure;
It may be the love of a little child,
Or a mother's prayers to heaven,
Or many a beggar's grateful thanks
For a cup of water given.

Better to weave in the web of life
A bright and golden filling,
And to do God's will with a ready heart,
And hands that are ready and willing,
Than to snap the delicate, minute threads,
Of our curious lives asunder,
And then blame Heaven for the tangled ends
And sit and grieve and wonder.

LOVE.

They sin who tell us love can die,
With life all other passions fly;
All other are but vanity,
In heaven ambition cannot dwell,
Nor avarice in the vaults of hell;
Earthly, these passions are of earth,
They perish where they have their birth;
But love is indestructable
From Heaven it came, to Heaven returneth,
Too oft on earth a troubled guest,
At times deceived, at times opprest,
It here is tried and purified,
Then hath in Heaven its purest;
It seweth there with toil and care,
But the harvest time of love is there,
O, when a mother meets on high
The babe she lost in infancy,
Hath she not then, for pain and fears,
The days of woe, the watchful night,
For all her sorrows all her tears,
An over payment of delight?

SELECTED STORY.

A Stroke of Business.

I peeped in timidly, but, to my great delight, he was entirely alone.

"My dear Miss Berenice!" he exclaimed, warmly, taking me by both hands; "This is indeed a pleasure! Sit right down here, and tell me what is the matter—for I know that you never would have bearded the old fellow in his den, for nothing.

"There is a great deal the matter," said I, desperately, as I begun to feel my nicely-prepared speech slipping entirely from me.

"I am sorry to hear it," he replied looking grave immediately, and evidently expecting some overwhelming communication.

I tried to begin as I had extended, but it would not come, and, exhausted with nervous excitement, I burst into tears.—Then everything came out in a perfect stream, without being "sorted" at all; and there was the strangest mixture of my hopes and fears and projects, and my intention of buying a house in the same breath that I acknowledged myself unable to pay for one room, until my hearer looked quite stunned, and evidently began to wonder if I had lost my senses.

Then he looked amused, and presently he said: "My dear girl, there is no need of crying; let us examine this matter rationally. You wish, you say, to buy a small house, that you may have a more desirable room for your school, and lessen the expense of rent; strikes me as a particular sensible idea. As to the money part, you will not be obliged to pay the whole sum down: how much have you at your command?"

"I have just one thousand dollars in the world," I replied shortly.

"*One thousand dollars!*" repeated Mr. Portman, in amazement. "You can not really *mean* it! The daughter of my old friend Edward Mapleton reduced to *this*! Why did you not let me know it before.

"I would not have told you now," said I proudly, "had you not asked me."

The old gentleman walked about the office, shaking his head in a very disapproving way. "Poor child!" said he, "poor child!"

"I am not so very much to be pitied," said I, determined to assert myself to the last; "I have youth and health, and although I *do* labor under the advantage of being a woman, I intend to accomplish something yet. I will never be dependent on any one except for kindness; but if you are willing, Mr. Portman, to lend me whatever is required above my thousand—"

"*Willing!*" he exclaimed, warmly; "I would be 'willing,' Berenice, to do far more; but if this is the only assistance you will except, let us go at once and look at the house."

My heart was considerbly lightened as we set forth in directing our steps to No. 40 Plum Street, we found Messrs. Broad and Long in the shape of one hard looking gentleman, who was neither broad nor long, except by name.

He eyed us critically, and then said, in an indifferent way: "Yes—neat little house—present owner going West. No. 99 Lumbago Street.

Mr. Portman examined every part of the house very critically, and when the agent left us for a moment he told me that it was very well built, and that the price $4,000, was extremely moderate.

"You could probably get $5,000 for it after a little time, if you wished to sell, said he.

This was a new view of the case; and set me to thinking more desperately than ever. Make a clear $1,000, after paying Mr. Portman what I owed him, and thus double my money! It was quite exciting; and I felt disposed to go at once into the real estate business.

The end of it all was that the house became mine, at least nominally, for I always felt that I really belonged to Mr Portman; and when the deed was executed and placed in my hands I almost doubted my own identity. My æsthetic soul, however, received a severe shock in the wording of the document, wherein I was stigmatised as "Berenice Mapleton, *spinster!*" How much more agreeable to my feelings the term "damsel" or "maiden" would have been! I tried to remember that I was twenty-four; but "spinster" sounded like forty, at least Spinster or not, though, the house was mine; and I, almost a pauper, was actually a property-holder!

"Now," said Mr. Portman, cheerfully when the matter was all arranged, "I really think Miss Berenice, this is the brightest thing you have done for many a day."

"That *you* have done, you mean," I murmured.

"No," he replied stoutly, "*my* noddle didn't hitch out the plan at all; the credit of it belongs to *you*. And unless I am a false prophet, your fortunes will turn from this very day."

Mr. Portman knew of a young married couple, just from Maine, who would be glad to occupy the remainder of my house and before long they were installed there, at a rent that covered all expense, and left my school-room rent free! I began to have quite a respect for my own business qualities. The bride was just the sweetest little thing that I ever saw; and she would bring her sewing into the school-room, and listen to my style of teaching, and declare that she ought to be regularly entered as a pupil, and pay her tuition fee like the others.

I took great pride in my new school-room: and two new scholars from the neighborhood came to supply the place of those I had lost. Every one prophesied brilliant success for me in the spring, and I looked quite hopefully forward.

I had not been long in possession of my house when I was informed, one evening, that a gentleman wished to see me in the parlor. Now my room looked particularly cozy and pleasant, and I was moreover, writing—deep in a story that promised to be a great success. My hair was somewhat tumbled about, but rather picturesquely so; and quite forgetful of my little apron, I concluded to go down just as I was. Probably some pompous looking father of a family awaited me, with a string of questions about my school and trying to assume a proper expression of dignity, I walked quietly into the room.

Rather a tall gentleman was bending over Miss Pidget's photograph album—the grand ornament of the centre table; and although the gas was miserably low could see that he was just then occupied with *my* picture, or with that of Miss Pidget herself, which was just opposite to it. He seemed quite absorbed, and did not hear me when I came in.

The visitor was young and fine-looking, with a frank, determined face, that would win its way anywhere. On the card that I had received was written "George Helmwood." Surely *he* could not have any children to place at school! What could he possibly want with me?

He looked around surprised when I turned up the gas, and glanced hastily from me to the album again. He bowed politely as he said: "I called to see Miss Mapelon—I was told that she lives here."

"I am Miss Mapleton," I replied, rather surprised.

"A lady who has a school on Lumbago street," he continued, hesitatingly, "who owns a house there.

I pleaded guilty to both these charges, and the gentleman looked both amused and embarrassed.

"Pardon me," he said, presently, with a smile. "I—I expected to see an older lady. I scarcely know how to begin."

"Is it anything about the school? "I asked, by way of helping him.

"No," he replied; "it is about the house. The truth is Miss Mapelon, I want to buy the house—or rather my father does—and he has authorized me to negotiate for it. Have you any desire to sell it?"

"I have only just bought it," said I, scarcely knowing what else to say; "and my school is there. Besides, it is rented for a year."

"Will you let my father call and see you about it?" asked my visitor, after a pause. "The truth is, I—I do not understand such business very well. My father is willing to give $10,000 for the property—he *must* have it, if possible."

Was I really in my sober sense? Ten thousand dollars! I must have looked and acted in an inexpressibly silly manner, for Mr Helmwood soon took his leave without arriving at any understanding whatever, except that I was to receive a visit from his father.

The next day I rushed down to Mr. Portman for instructions.

"Bravo! Miss Berenice," said he, laughing, when he had heard my story, "you will turn out a woman of fortune yet. I know the Helmwoods well—very nice people indeed—and the *son*, let me tell you, is particularly nice. Father and son are in business together, and their large importing warehouse is on the street back of your premises By extending their place they will probably realize a few hundred thousand from increased business; and they can therefore well afford to pay you $10,000 to get you out of the way. Let them do it by all means."

Thus fortified I was quite ready for Mr. Helmwood senior, who was a remarkably fine looking old gentleman, not unlike his son, and who stared at me during the interview as though he had a dim recollection of having seen me before. He was quite at his ease, and I felt much less embarrassed in discussing business matters with him than with his son; there was, moreover, a warmth and urbanity in his manner that quite charmed me.

"Now, my dear young lady!" said he in a quick earnest way, "the facts of the case are just these: I do not wish to be regarded by you in the light of a filibuster, nor as coveting what is legally and properly yours; but I have had my eye on that little property for some time past; and it was only lately, while in the neighboring city on a matter of business, that I was informed it was for sale. I immediately wrote to George to secure it at once; but he wrote back that it had been bought by a single lady for a school—(And here I may as well say in parenthesis that you do not at all answer the idea we had formed of the single lady in question, and I can not help looking upon you in some sort as an imposter) I then marched George immediately off to this elderly maiden of our imaginations to see if she could be prevailed upon to sell at an advance. The young man, however, returned in an unsettled state of mind having evidently failed to bring you to terms, and coolly requested me to finish the business myself. I believe, Miss Mapleton that you paid $4,000 for the house. I will double that amount."

I bit my lip to keep from smiling, Truly the son *was* unbusiness-like. "I did not buy the house to sell again," I replied, very quietly.

"I know it. You bought it, of course, for your school, and I suppose it just suits you; but unfortunately, it just suits *me* too. Would $8,000 tempt you?"

I remained silent, fearful that if I spoke I should laugh.

"Now," said Mr. Helmwood, rising in his earnestness, I *must* have the place! and, rather than lose it, I will give you $10,000 for it."

"That is just what your son offered me at first," I replied, without raising my eyelashes.

"The young idiot!" exclaimed his father laughing, "Pray, how did he word his offer, if you can recall it?"

"To the best of my recollection he said: 'My father is willing to give $10,000 for the property—he *must* have it if possible.'"

"And you have been quietly laughing at me in your sleeve all this time!" said my visitor. "I am willing to give $10,000 for the property, but I preferred getting it for $8,000, which is considerably above its value to any one but myself. Is it a bargain, then, at $10,000.

"Mr. Helmwood," said I, as I felt the color rising in my face, "one thing you will please remember in this matter—I did not offer my property for sale, nor had I any idea of disposing of it; but much to my surprise, I was solicited by you to part with it. I am not 'a sharp woman'—a character that I particularly detest—as I have lost nearly all the little I possessed in foolish ventures; and after your son's visit to me I went, much perplexed, to consult my friend, Mr. Portman, through whose assistance I was enabled to buy the house. He advised me to accept Mr. George Helmwood's offer, and explained to me that you would be an immense gainer by purchasing my little property, even at this extravagant price I have a great horror of taking advantage of any one, and I was afraid that it might not be quite right to receive so much more for a thing that I had given so little for."

"My dear Miss Mapleton," replied Mr. Helmwood, with a manner of great respect, "I should never think of fastening upon you the term of 'sharp woman;' but you will not object, I hope, to my regarding you as a remarkable clever young lady. You are quite right in saying that the property is worth more than $10,000 to me; and I give it the more cheerfully since I have seen the owner. But I shall certainly have a good laugh at George for his style of doing business. Perhaps, however, had I, been his age instead of mine, I should not have acquitted myself any better."

This was rather embarrassing and I hastened to say: "Mr. George Helmwood could not have mentioned to you that I have rented the premises for a year?"

"Oh yes; he did say something of the kind. But I will undertake to reconcile the inmates to a change of residence provided I have your consent to proceed in the matter."

Finally I gave it; it seems to be the best thing I could do; and just as he was leaving Mr. Helmwood scrutinized me closely, as he asked:

"Will you allow me to inquire, Miss Mapleton, if Mr. Sylvester Willingfleet is a relative of yours?"

"He was my grandfather," I replied.

"I am very glad to hear it!" he exclaimed, seizing my hand warmly "He was one of the old merchants of the city, and a valued friend of mine. Many a pleasant hour have I passed in his hospitable mansion where, besides entertaining his equals, there was an especial table set for the poor every day. The granddaughter of such a man should not—"

"Be earning her own living?" said I, seeing that he hesitated. "His granddaughter, sir, does not consider that she is disgracing either him or herself by such a course."

I knew that my head went up an inch or two, and that my eyes flashed; for he said, kindly: "You have just his look—a little haughty at times, for he was a thorough bred old aristocrat. I was troubled the first moment I saw you to decide whom you resembled so strongly. And now, my dear young lady, you will, I hope, allow us to look upon you as a friend. My wife will call at once; and I hope very soon to welcome you at our house, as I have been so often welcomed at your grand father's."

"Well, Berenice Mapleton," said I, when I found myself alone with that individual, "what do you think of yourself now? Are you really yourself or somebody else? Or have you been dreaming all these bewildering things?"

Mr. Portman, came in that very evening, and congratulated me on my good fortune, laughing heartily at my account of the interview with Mr. Helmwood; and by the next morning I was so fully persuaded that things were what they seemed that I bought a pound of French candy to celebrate the event, and tried to inveigle Miss Pidget into sharing the feast with me.

But that wary female, who was given to dyspepsia and other absurdities, solemnly worked her way through one sugar-plum, analyzing it all the while, as though it had been a fragment of quartz, or something else equally indigestible, and then absolutely refused to touch any more.

I was engaged in exploring the recesses of the neat little bonbon bag when Mrs. Helmwood was announced; and I went down to receive a warm embrace from the most elegant-looking, not old lady, but middle aged lady I had ever seen. Her features were regular and beautiful, she was perfectly dressed, and had the air of a dowager duchess. She insisted upon my going home with her at once on a visit; declared, in answer to my objections, that I was not a stranger, as she had known my grandfather well; and, finally, I was deposited in a lovely square room, surrounded by every luxury, and expected to remain for an indefinite period.

There was no daughters, and only that one son; so Mrs. Helmwood declared that it was a real charity for a young lady to enliven their dullness. It was certainly a very pleasant task, as I enlivened my own at the same time; and I felt very thankful for the advantage of having had a grandfather.

Master George and I were rather shy of each other at first; but this gradually wore off—and somehow or other, we found ourselves alone together very frequently. I tried to avoid this, for I had no desire to repay these people's kindness to me by taking their son from them, for whom they probably had some grander match in store. But one day the young gentleman made some exceedingly incoherent remarks to me, and drew a highly colored picture of our first meeting—in which "my picturesquely careless hair" and coquettish little apron" (it had a great blot of ink in one corner, but fortunately he did not see that) figured largely—and the "exquisite picture" in Miss Pidget's album came in for a share of the general enthusiasm; and I conducted myself in consequence very much like an idiot, and came very near forgetting everything, until I suddenly remembered to assure him that his father and mother would probably be anything but pleased at such an arrangement, and that I could never consent to enter a family that was not desirous of receiving me.

My lover suddenly disappeared, and soon returned with his father.

"It seems to me, young lady," said the older gentleman, with a very quizzical look, "that in all George's transactions with you I am brought in to finish the business. I would have nothing to do with such a stupid fellow. Your very honorable conduct, my dear little girl, only makes me more anxious than ever to welcome you as a daughter; and if I had entertained any objections to such a *finale*, do you think I would have been weak enough to expose my son to the peril of daily contact with a girl like you?"

I had nothing to say to this; and Mr. Helmwood took me in his arms and kissed me, and then led me to his wife, from whom I received an equally warm welcome.

It is needless to say that those five infants, on whom I have expended so much surplus energy, were turned out to pasture without any compunctions of conscience; and the young couple from Maine were provided with a larger domicile, add some very nice furniture to put in it.

Mr. Portman would not allow me to pay my debt to him, but insisted upon its being appropriated to my trosseau; and my identical gold bonds were returned to me just as I had given them to him. He had the pleasure of giving me away; but he said that the fact of my never having belonged to him made this considerably easier.

My father-in-law declared that he had rather outwitted me, after all, as the money was all in the family.

The Hebrew word *Shemiel* signifies a fussy fellow who never does anything, but always makes a show of working hard.—We have no equivalent word, and its adoption would be a convenience.

☞ Dr. Livingstone, the great African Explorer, is safe, in the vicinity of Lake Niazza, African.

The Chief Sold

A few days since a rather seedy looking individual appeared at the City Hall and inquired if he could be honored with an interview with the Chief of Police; and being replied to in the affirmative was shown into the private office.

"What can I do for you?" enquired the official.

"Are you the Chief?"

"Yes!"

"Can I speak to you privately?"

"Yes—speak out!"

"Will no one hear us?"

"No."

"Are you sure?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, listen: as I was crossing the Common last night, about twelve o'clock, I saw a woman approach the pond with a baby in her arms, looking carefully around all the while to see if she was followed, and then when right at the edge, stooped and—"

"Threw the child into the Frog Pond!" exclaimed the appalled officer, his face white with horror.

"No," replied his visitor; "washed its face!"

"See here, my friend," quietly remarked the Chief, "I'm not the person you want to see; the fool killer is outside;" and the man who had sold the Chief left the office.

THE REAL GENTLEMAN.—Not he who displays the latest fashion, dress in extravagance, with gold rings and chains to display. Not he who talks the loudest and makes constant use of profane language and vulgar words. Not he who is proud and overbearing—who oppresses the poor, and looks with contempt on houses of industry. Nor he who cannot control his passions, and humble himself as a child. No; none of these are real gentlemen It is he who is kind and obliging, who is ready to do you a favor with no hope of reward; who visits the poor and assists those who are in need; who is more careful of his heart than the dress of his person; who is humble and sociable—not irascible or revengeful; who always speak the truth without resorting to profane or indecent words. Such a man is a real gentleman, wherever he may be found. Rich or poor, high or low, he is entitled to the appellation.

Historical Pie.

SOMETIMES in the best ordered printing-offices it so happens that a *form* (which is one or more pages of reading-matter, set up in type, and fastened in an iron frame ready for the printing-press) meets with an accident. The man who is carrying it trips and drops it, or he bangs it down in such a way that it is loosened, and out tumble the type, helter-skelter. It is then "in pie," as the printers call it, and some one must pick up the scattered type, and, examining each little bit of metal, one by one, restore it to its proper position. The printer who sits in the corner busied with his pie is not in the least like Jack Horner, but is generally for the moment a sad and sorely tried boy.

Now, see what has happened to us. Such a fine little table of history as we had set out for the boys and girls this week! There was meat and drink in it, but somehow it all fell into pie, and the printer who tried to mend it didn't do his work well at all. Will any industrious boy or girl help us out of our trouble? It is only to arrange this jumble into correct statements. You will?—Ah! we knew it. Here it is:

The greatest man in history is Captain Cook; the worst, is the wicked George Washington; the most ambitious is James Galileo Watt, the inventer of the horse; and, among the best and wisest, is the Duke of Alva who perfected the steam-engine. Alva was a Corsican; Cæsar, as you all know, was an American; Napoleon was a Spaniard; Washington who invented the pendulum of navigators, was born at Rome.

Among the scientific men who have most influenced the history of mankind, we have Napoleon who discovered the law of gravitation; Christopher Ferdinand Columbus; Newton, Duke of Guttemburg; and the ass Julius Cæsar. And the animals who, so far, have been most useful to man in enabling him to act out his career, and ox, the cow and the printing dog; but the most generally known are the elephant and the dromedary.

Every word and every punctuation mark are here; but that stupid pie mender has made and work of the story. To the first boy or girl who writes it out exactly as it should be written (and sends it to us with the proper Post-office address), we will forward a beautiful prize by return mail. All try.—*Hearth and Home.*

An incorrigible wag who lent a minister a horse which ran away and threw his clerical rider, though he should have some credit for his aid in "spreading" the gospel.

Stammering arises from a peculiar mental nervousness, rather than from any physical defect. A stammering boy in Iowa has been cured of the impediment by becoming deranged.

An editor has placed over his marriages a cut representing a large trap, sprung with this motto, "The trap down—another ninny caught!"

A California thought to escape the payment of a loan of twenty five hundred dollars by marrying the woman from whom he borrowed it; but she sued her new husband for the amount, and the court gave it to her.

There has long been a suspicion that dry large leaks from the Treasury dribbled in some explained way through the Interior Department. If the remarkable series of statements concerning the stationery supplies for a part of that Department, given in our dispatches, can be accepted, the leaks are larger and less carefully concealed than might have been expected. Sheets of bound paper by the hundred thousand, worth a cent and a half, are said to have been sold at eight cents apiece; index books worth seventy-five cents, at twenty-five dollars; cavest books worth less than twenty at forty dollars; patent cards worth five dollars per thousand, at forty dollars; envelopes worth a dollar per thousand, at forty eight dollars; patent leads worth twenty-five dollars per thousand, at one hundred and forty dollars with swindles to correspond, in amounts furnished, and in the quality of the articles. Is it any wonder that, while, he is managing our expenditures after this fashion, Mr. Johnson finds it necessary to seek protection for the Treasure through robbery of the public creditors?—*Tribune.*

Commissioner Rollins.

The return of Mr. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on Wednesday, from his visit to New Hampshire was the occasion of a revival of the gossip in political circles a relative to his resignation of the Commissionership. The rumor that has been extensively circulated to the effect that he would probably hold over untill the expiration of the term of the present Administration appears to be received as a fact by many well posted in such matters. It is generally concealed, however, that he would prefer to leave the office at the earliest possible moment to secure that relaxation from toil which his incessant and difficult labors for the past year or two have rendered advisable, if not positively neccessary. There is also litile doubt that he would gladly free himself from the embarrassing position in which he stands toward the Administration The almost general solicitations of the Republican members of Congress, and of the loyal press of the country, that he continue in office until the 4th of March next will doubtless have no little weight in determining his course of action. No one can deny that his continuance in office during the period named would be beneficial to the country in view of his thorough knowledge of the details of the present intricate internal revenue system, and more especially his knowledge of the many corrupt officials foisted upon the service for their support of the Johnson Administration, by which knowledge he is enable to checkmate them in their operations, and guard the interests of the Government better than a newly-appointed official, though ever so zealous in the performance of his duties. It is reported, upon what authority we know not, that the Finance Committee of the Senate have decided not to confirm the nomination of Hon. A. Cummings, now collector of the 4th district of Pennsylvania, for the position. From al the facts we have, been able to obtain, we are justified in believing that Mr. Rollins will for the present refrain from pressing any action to secure the acceptance of his resignation, which by its terms takes effect only on the confirmation of the person nominated for his successor. Should he pursue this course, then it is almost certain that the Senate will not act upon any nominations for the office, its action being conditional on his insisting that some action shall be taken to enable his resignation to take effect according to its terms, though his retention of the office might be earnestly desied.—*Chronicle.*

How a farmer may lose Money

By not taking one or more good papers;

Keeping no account of farm operations;

Paying no attention to the maxim, "A stitch in time saves nine," in regard to the sowing of grain and planting of seed at the proper time.

Leaving reapers, ploughs, cultivators &c. unsheltered from the rain and heat of the sun More money is lost in this way annually than most persons would be willing to believe.

Permitting broken implements to be scattered over the farm until they are irreparable. By repairing broken implements at the proper time many dollars may be saved—a proof to the assertion that time is money.

Attending auctions sales and purchasing all kinds of trumpery, because in the words of the vender, the articls are "very cheap.'

Allowing fences to remain unrepaired until "strange" cattle are found grazing in the meadow, grain field, or browsing on the fruit trees.

Disbelieving the principle of a rotation of crops, before making a single experiment.

Planting fruit trees without giving the trees half the attention required to make them profitable.

Practicing economy by depriving stock of shelter during the winter, and feeding them unsound food, such as half rotten and mouldy hay or fodder.

Keeping an innumerable tribe of rats on the premises, and two or three big lazy dogs who never molest the vermin.

Spending rainy days in groceries and barrooms, instead of being at home putting things to rights when you have leisure.—*Rural World.*

...GUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 18 69.

"We have opposed further appropriations by the Legislature because we believed the State Treasury was already over burdened, and because many of the appropriations were being obtained by corrupt means and the money used for individual interest and not for the public good. Some persons who are interested in having schemes passed by the Legislature have manifested their displeasure towards us, but we don't care a straw for that--we would not favor, the corrupt legislature to secure their favor, or for a large share of the profits, or to benefit a Railroad in which we are intersted. We intend to denounce corruption, no matter who is offended.

We regret to see such articles as the above which we clip from the Charlotte *Democrat*, for we think that one of the Railroad bills which is referred to in the above will, if passed, be of the greatest benefit to Charlotte, and yet the *Democrat* would, if possible, defeat it. If there is corruption in the Legislature, or any where else, let it be fereted out, and let the guilty be punished, but don't let a few guilty, if it be so that there are some guilty, cause the defeat of a Railroad project, in which so many are interested, and one which, if successful, we have no doubt will be a great benefit to the State, and especially to Western North Carolina, and surely, after Charlotte having all the benefits bestowed upon her in the way of Railroads which she has, the *Democrat* ought to be the last paper to grumble when an appropriation is asked to give others what Charlotte is enjoying at the expense of the tax payers of the whole State. We regret to see the spirit which is evinced in the article above. It is almost an emphatic assertion that, rather than to pay a little tax to build this road, we will do without the trade of Western North Carolina, which since the war has been tending towards Charlotte. And we say to the *Democrat* that should his system of refusing aid be pursued he will drive from Charlotte a trade which would, if not already, be large. We can't believe that the citizens of Charlotte endorse the views of the *Democrat*; and this cry of corruption is only a cloak behind which men assail every appropriation. And we now put a plain question or two to the *Democrat* and hope he will give us a plain answer. Are you opposed to an appropriation to complete and extend the Railroad from Charlotte to Rutherfordton? Or do you wish the road stopped where it is? Or would you prefer it to be turned from Lincolnton to Hickory Tavern?

We want to know how you stand, whether you are for or against us. What say you?

We would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Rutherfordton, and the public generally, to the communication in to-day's paper, signed "A Friend." These are matters that deserve the immediate attention of all parties concerned.—They are not only confined to our village, but to the county, bad fences, and enclosures, bad roads and bridges, is a general complaint every where, and with everybody. Our people should look at the inconvenience, disadvantages, and very often injustice, arising from the neglect in these particular cases. As to the bad roads, they are in the hands and under the management of the County Officers, and overseers, and we will leave the matter with them, only advising these authorities to look into the condition of the public roads, and see that they are kept in lawful order, for we are confident that unless something is done with them before court, the Grand Jury will have "a finger in the pie."

Our village affairs certainly need attention, and we appeal to our citizens, *one and all*, to revive their energies, open their hearts, and let us see a spirit of improvement pervade the bosom of every citizen.

The fences and enclosures, throughout the town, as a general thing are in a shameful condition. The stock of our citizens, cows, hogs, &c., are subject to daily injuries, on account of our unlawful fences, and nothing more nor less, can be expected than, that every person having an unlawful enclosure or fence, will be reported to the Grand Jury, and that action will be taken thereon by them.—"Forbearance sometimes ceases to be a virtue" and this is approaching that time.

But more the fences on the streets of our village are a disgrace to the citizens, and we insist that every citizen should repair the fences on his premises. There is nothing in the way of improvement, that would add more to the appearance of our village.

...UNICATION.

For the Star.

...In passing through, ...llage, I have been ...ck with the ...en and neglected con... of the fences and enclosures; which will most likely lead to trouble next Spring and Summer.

I would therefore, suggest the propriety of making the necessary repairs; lest some of the Grand Jury should have their attention called to it in the Spring.

The public roads in your county are almost impassible and the Grand Jury will be likely to know it, and I believe that they are bound to present them.

A FRIEND.

Conversation with Gen. Grant, His Opinion Freely Stated—Small Comforts for Conservatives.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—A prominent citizen of this city, just from Washington, describes a half hour interview with Gen. Grant, which shows some of the characteristics of the President elect in a stronger light than anything that has been said or written in a long time. During the conversation a senator and a Judge from Louisiana were introduced, who came to consult with the General in regard to the Government indorsing some State bonds for the improvement of the levees in Louisiana.

The General said he hoped the Government would not do it, and added "while we are discussing on all sides how the national debt is to be paid, I shall oppose any increase of the national obligations. I never knew a government to become responsible for any amount that it did not ultimately have to pay."

After some further remarks designed to win the General's favor, the Judge said millions of acres of the best land in the world are subject to overflow.

Gen. Grant replied: "Let them overflow and let them stay under water until their owners are willing that Northern men and Northern capital should come in and protect and improve them. Northern men with ample capital are ready to make a garden of your State, and you won't let them do it. Your large land holders are as hostile to the United States Government to-day as they have ever been, and if that Government should rebuild their levees, it would not change them a particle. I know no way the Government could have adopted for the rebuilding the levees but to have confiscated the lands of those engaged in the rebellion, and used the proceeds to restore the country. As that was not done nothing remains but to set your negroes to work and invite in and welcome Northern men."

"General," said the Judge, "the negroes won't work."

"Won't work," General Grant quietly replied; "they'll work if you'd pay them for it. Am I not right?" he added: "Is there not such a hostility to Northern men that it amounts, in most sections of the State, to a practical exclusion of them from the agricultural interest of the country? Is there not an unwillingness to divide up the lands and sell in small parcels to those who might immigrate?—And is there not a general tendency to secure the services of the negroes without prompt, adequate compensation?"

"I must say," said the Judge, "that there is more or less of truth in all these points."

"Then," said Grant, "I think you will have to build your own levees or wait under water until you are willing men should come in who will build them."

☞ The Georgia Legislature has discovered that circumstances alter cases.—the dispatch from Atlanta, which we print elsewhere, takes many words to tell the story, but that is the whole of it. The negroes were expelled from the Legislature at a time when it was believed safe to do so. Now that such expulsion promises to work the overturning of their whole reconstruction, the Georgia legislators are very anxious to get out of it, and wonderfully willing to abide by a decision of the courts in the premises. This eager humility is sufficiently amusing, but even more gratifying. At last Southerners are capable of learning the will of the nation without having it thrust into them at the point of the bayonet These Georgians have heard of the election of Grant, and they have found out precisely what it means.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A RICH MAN.—The Rothchild who died lately in France is found to have left an estate of about four hundred millions of dollars. His family is consequently in easy circumstances. In this country he would have passed for a rich man. All classes of people seem to have mourned his death, and his body was followed to the grave by about five thousand people—chiefly the poor of the neighborhood in which he lived. He is said to have been very charitable, and was universally beloved, which speaks much more in praise of his character than does the enormous wealth he had accumulated.—*New York Times.*

Excitement and Short Life.

The following, by an unknown writer, accords with our observations: The deadliest foe to a man's longevity is an unnatural and unreasonable excitement. Every man is born with a certain stock of vitality, which cannot be increased, but which may be husbanded or expended rapidly, as he deems best. Within certain limits he has his choice, to live fast or slow, to live abstemiously or intensely, to draw his little amount of life over a large space, or condense it into a narrow one; but when his stock is exhausted he has no more. He who lives abstemiously, who avoids all stimulants takes light exercise, never overtasks himself, indulges no exhausting passions, feeds his mind and heart on no exciting material, has no debilitating pleasures, lets nothing ruffle his temper, keeps his "accounts with God and man duly squared up," is sure, baring accidents, to spin out his life to the longest limit which it is possible to attain; while he who lives intensely, who feeds on high seasoned food, fatigues his body or brain by hard labor, exposes himself to inflammatory disease, seeks continual excitement, gives loose reign to his passion, frets at every trouble, and enjoys little repose, is burning the candle at both ends, and is sure to shorten his days.

The Homestead Law.

An Act to provide for laying off the Homestead and setting apart the Personal Property exempted in favor of residents of this State by Article X. of the State Constitution.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That whenever any resident of this State may desire to take the benefit of the Homestead and Personal Property Exemption, as guaranteed by Article X. of the Constitution, of this State, such resident (or his agent or attorney) shall apply to any Justice of the Peace of the County in which he resides, and said Justice of the Peace shall appoint three disinterested freeholders of the County, not connected with said applicant, who shall, on notice, by order of said Justice, meet at the applicant's residence, and after taking an oath to do impartial justice in the case, before some officer authorized by law to administer an oath, lay off and allot to the applicant a homestead by metes and bounds, according to the applicant's direction, not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1000) in value, and make a descriptive account of the same under their hand and seal, and return it to the office of the Register of Deeds.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That said freeholders shall assess of the personal property of said applicant, to be by him selected, articles of personality not exceeding in value the sum of five hundred dollars, and make a descriptive list of the same, and return it under their hand and seal to the office of the Register of Deeds.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Register of Deeds to endorse on each of said returns the date when received for registration and to cause the same to be registered without unnecessary delay. The said Register shall receive for registering the returns the same fees that may be allowed him by law for other similar or equivalent services, which fees shall be paid by said resident applicant (or his agent or attorney) upon the reception of said returns by the Register.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at any time within twelve months after the reception of said returns for registration, (and not after) any creditor of said applicant may, upon suggestion of fraud, move in the Superior Court of the said applicant's County, to set aside and annul such laying off of a homestead and setting apart of personality. The issue of fraud or no fraud shall be tried by a jury at the same term of the Court, unless the motion is continued for legal cause. If the issue be determined in favor of the creditor, he shall recover of the said applicant his Court cost, and all the proceedings for laying off said personality shall be null and void. If the issue be decided in favor of the applicant aforesaid, the said applicant shall recover of the creditor his Court costs and the setting off of personality, and laying off of the homestead shall stand forever confirmed.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification

Ratified the 22nd day of August, A. D. 1868.

GEN GRANT authorizes the *Tribune* to say that the articles written by an occasional correspondent of the *World*, purporting to relate conversations, or furnish opinions of his in regard to public men and public matters, are utterly without foundation. *No human being has ever listened to or shared such conversations with him as those reported.* GEN. GRANT would not deem it becoming in him to contradict the article in question, if they simply affected himself, but as they are evidently published with a view to embroil his relation with prominent gentlemen, most of them his political or personal friends, or at least to outrage their just sensibilities, he thinks it best to deviate in this instance from his usual course, and pronounce the articles alluded to incorrect, indelicate, and impertinent in an extraordinary degree.--*Wilmington Post.*

INDICTMENTS FOR TREASON.---The following is a complete list, says the Washington *Chronicle*, hitherto unpublished, of the indictments for treason now on file in the office of the clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Virginia:

Jefferson Davis, John C. Breckinridge, Judge Henry W. Thomas, Ex-Governor William Smith, General Wade Hampton, General Benjamin Huger, Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise, General Samuel Cooper, General G. W. C. Lee, General R. E. Lee, General W. H. F. Lee, Secretary C. K. Mallory, General William Mahone, General James Longstreet, General Fitzhugh Lee, W. E. Taylor, Oscar F. Baxter, G. W. Alexander, General Eppa Hunton, R. H. Booker, M. D. Corse, John R. DeBree, Genral Roger A. Pryor, Major D. B. Bridgford, General Jubal, A. Early, General Richard Ewell, Thomas P. Turner, Wm. S Winder, Hon. James A. Seddon, George Booker, Wm. H. Payne, Cornelius Bayles, Richard S. Andrews, Wm. B. Richards, Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, R. H. Dulaney, W. N. McVeigh, and H. B. Tyler.

Nolle prosequii have been entered in the cases of Hon. Thomas S. Bocock and Judge Robert Ould.

☞ We have at last the authentic official statements of reputable officers of the army concerning the alleged negro insurrection on the Ogeechee, near Savannah. For a week or more we have been treated to dispatches announcing a sterrible state of affairs in that whole country—whites fleeing for their lives—women and children left behind at the mercy of the insurgents—citizens almost afraid to venture beyond the city limits—pillage—rapine—ruin. We now know precisely, what these 'parlous words" mean, in the mouths of the Savannah news mongers. Gen. Sibley tells us that he went to see about it, found the negroes very much frightened and armed with three muskets and a bayonet on a stick!

The whole trouble is a quarrel between the owners of two plantations and the negroes in their employment during the past year. The negroes claimed that they were not properly paid, and seized upon part of the crop. The planters secured warrants for their arrest, but the Sheriff was afraid to serve them, got freightened and ran off. The next time he went out with a posse of 120 men, fired on a boy whom they saw, and shot him through the leg; fired on two or three frightened negroes that were running off, and then went back again. Thereupon the people of Savannah went to work arming and drilling, under generals and colonels of mighty renown, and sensational dispatches about a negro insurrection were sent over the country. Anything more purely farcical than the facts on which these were based, we have never had, in the history of silly alarms about negro insurrections.—*Tribune*

There are fifty-seven thousand places of worship in this country, but not one hundred persons, on an average, are found in each on the Sabbath.

NASBY PAPERS

[From the Toledo Blade.]

The Terrible Condition of Affairs in the South, of which we read in the Telegraph Dispatches—Mr. Nasby Investigates.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Which is in the State u. Kentucky.)
DECEMBER 31, 1868.

The condishun uv affairs in the State wich wuz engaged in the late unpleasantness with a prejoodis in favor uv the Confederacy, is most terrible. The country is unsafe for any man to live into. Brootal niggers armed with implements uv war go roamin thro the country in bands, burnin, killin, robbin, and destroyin; terrifyin the peaceful planters who are flyin to the cities for protection. I saw more than twenty uv these stricken men in a faro bank in Louisville, one nite.

Feeling that a statement uv the facts uv the case mite possibly result in softnin the rigger uv radical rool, and indooce the incomin administration to remedy our evils by puttin the power where it legitimitly belong, vizinto the hands uv the white Caucasian citizens uv the South, irrespective uv their prejudices in the matter uv Government, I indulged into a small tour uv inspechen, extendin reesearches ez far South ez Arkansas.

My first stoppin place wuz in Georgia Here I found a most friteful state uv anarky existid. The niggers were in a state uv complete insubordinashen. An old friend uv mine, whose hospitality I hed acceptid, wuz alivin with his house barricaded, in hourly expectashen uv an attack from the infooriated demons who wuz ragin without. I very soon assertained the situashen. Major Ruggles wuz stripped by the war uv all his possessions in niggers. He wuz bereaved. He hed 2,000 akers uv land, and nary a hand to work it, and was consekently distressd. The unfeelin Burrow officers in insultinly remarkt that the Ruggleses their selves mite possible work enuff uv this land to make a substance but the Major withered em. He wuz compelled to either stane his hands with labor or *hire* niggers. He took the latter alternative, and hired a hundred uv them. I saw the contrax, and more cleer documents I never saw. It wuz stipulated that the niggers shood labor for six dollars per month, and shood forfeit one dollar per day for each day's absence, no matter wut the cause thereof. Ez the niggers wuz a starvin, they accepted to these terms and all went peacefly. They got, each uv em, so much corn meal and so much bacon per day, and the prospeck they hed uv getting $72 each, at the end uv the season, stimulated em to a tolerable degree of activity. The crop promist well, and the Major and his family went to Saratoga in the summer: it wuz harvest and resulted well, and the family went to Noo Orleens to spend the winter. On Christmas day the Major settled with his hands, and hevin no father yoose for em till spring he discharged em. The most uv em he brot in debt to him largely, ez they hed bin sick doorin the season more or less, and six days' sickness balanced a month's work when well. Uv course all hed drawd suthin all thro the yeer for clothin. This class he treeted genrusly.

"I don't want the money which yoo owe me," he remarkt. "I'd skorn to take it. Yoo may work it out choppin cord wood, or buildin fences, or any other work yoo choose. I desire to be easy onto all uv yoo, may more generous."

Those who hed lost no time and who hed not drawd their pay in full, by losin time, he wuz jest ez generous with. He spent the heft uv his money at Saratogy and to git his girls their outfit for Noo Orleans, and he hedn't a dollar to pay em with.

"But," sed he, "that shoodent interrupt outrisely relashens. After the next crop I probably shel hev enuff to liquidate these little bills. At all evence, whether I do or not, let us hev peece. Let us be friends ez before—let everything be pleasant, and lovely, and serene."

The niggers, singular ez it may seem didn't see it. Knowin ez they did that the major hadn't any money, the unreasonable wretches insistid upon his paying uv em. They swore that they coodent live throo the winter without supplies, and that money they must hev.

"I hevn't got it," remarkt the major, smilin onto em.

"Sell yoo carriages and horses," yelled they.

"But Mrs. Ruggles and the Miss Ruggleses coodent ride next summer in that event," remarkt the Major.

At this pint the unpleasantness begun. The infooriated niggers woodent listen to reason. Ther wuz several bales of cotton yet on the place, and a score, more or less uv mules and horses. The cotton they seized, and hitchen up the mules to wagons they proceeded to load it, with a view uv carrin it off to the next markit town and sell in it. The major, his four sons, and perhaps a doz n or twenty neighbors, who happened opportoonely to be present and armed with fowlin pieces and repeetin rifles, determined, unprepared ez they wuz to resist, and in the melee perhaps a dozen or more niggers wuz shot and fatally killed.

From this growd the trouble that afflicted this pertikeler neighborhood, and doubtfls the circumstances are the same every where.

The niggers hev no regard for law and no desire to keep within due bounds. The law wuz open to em. Thirteen miles from Major Ruggleses place resides a justis uv the peece, and they cood hev sood the major ef he owed em anythin, pervidin they cood git some white man to go their bail for costs. One batch did this last winter. The defendant confessin judgement like a man execution wuz uv course stayed for nine months, and before that time, the plaintiffs, hevin all starved to death, the matter wuz peacefully disposed uv. Oh hed major Ruggleses niggers done this. But instid they attempted to wrest from him the produce uv soil by force. I know Ablishinists in the North will assert that the niggers wuz justifiable in what they did; that of the soil wuz the mrjor's the labor wuz the niggers, but that wont do. Law is law, and no niggers hez a rite to appeal to anything else. Ef the law don't happen to pertect em, it's the fault uv the law, not uv the major. The nigger will starve this winter or subsist by violation the sacred injunction, "Thou shalt not steel." Oh how much better wood it hev bin hed they continyood ez the Almity intended em, the property uv kind masters. Sich is the bitter froots uv Ablishinism. Sich is the result uv Ablishin intermeddine with the system onto which the South wuz built. When niggers wuz worth $1,500 per nigger, they were neither shot nor turned out to starve. They represented too much money. But now—I shel continyoo these investigashens.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Which is Postmaster)

DEATH OF WM. G. WEBSTER.—William Greenleaf Webster, son of Noah Webster, author of Webster's Dictionary, died at New York on the 1st at the of 53 years.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—Gen. Rousseau died very calmly last night at 11 o'clock, having taken leave of his friends and staff a short time before that hour. The manifestation of regret to-day are universal.

To-day being the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans all flags are flying. The Foreign Consulate and American flags are displayed at half-mast and draped in mourning.

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of Goods, as some of their neighbors, but promise to exhibit as **large and well assorted** Stock of Goods as is to be found in this market and at as LOW RATES. We trust the public will not take our word alone, but call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

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Jan. 9-tf.

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Gen. Agent for Western North Carolina.
Dr. J. M. CRATON,
Examining Physician at Rutherfordton.
jan. 9-3m. no 49

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40-tf

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CARPENTER & LOGAN,
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LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

A Pleasant Surprise.

We, the junior, while very busy at our office a few days since, were surprised by two young ladies of our village, who gave us a *pop call*. With faces glowing with sweet smiles, and full of pleasantness, they approached and handed us a paper, which we received and read, "Subscriptions to the Sunday School, by the young Men of Rutherfordton." As we stated, we were first surprised, but now our *pocket book* was surprised. We hesitated a moment, but 'twas no use, both began to plead, and there was no resisting, so we opened our heart, and cast in our mite, this being done we were greeted with a polite bow, a modest, "thank you, sir," and our pleasant visitors departed, joying over their success.

This is a step in the right direction, and we bid our fair friends on with the good work. The information we could get from them was, that the subscription was being raised for the purpose of preparing a "Sunday School Tree," for the benefit of the poor children of the Sunday School.

We have been informed that the undertaking has been very successful, quite more so than expected, and in a short time we expect to see quite a nice "Tree" prescribed to the scholars of the Sunday School. We hope, however, as we believe, that none of this subscription will be used in buying extravagant toys, but that it be used in preparing the poor children of our village to attend the Sunday School with comfort.

In conclusion, we would suggest to the young ladies of Rutherfordton, that it is not only necessary to provide for the poor children of the Sunday School, but that some provisions should be made for their comfort, and the comfort of all the poor of our village at home. To this end we propose that a Concert be given by the young ladies and gentlemen of Rutherfordton, for the benefit of the poor.—What say the young ladies? Let them commence the good work, and we promise them the hearty co-opperation of the gentlemen.

OUR RAILROAD.—Nothing has been done of importance, with the bill to complete our Railroad, by the Legislature.—Our friends inform us that the prospects are brightening, and although the Legislature is slow to act, something is sure to be done, by which our road will be completed, at an early day. It is said to be the most popular road before the Legislature, the only difference being among the friends of the road, as to the best plan of completion.

Murder in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Jan. 8.—A Shooting affray occurred in this city this morning, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Second Market streets, resulting in the death of Edward Whitefield, of the firm of Moore & Whitfield, cotton factors, by S. A. Doran, a gambler. Doran had rented a house from Whitfield's father, and kept such disputable company an attempt was made in the course to eject him. Doran this morning publis ed a card in the Avalanche penonuncing both of the Whitfield's as thieves, liar and poltroons.

Edwin Whitfield and Major Moore went to his house for the purpose, it is supposed, of chastising Doran. On knocking at the door it was opened and Whitefield entered. The door was slammed in Mr. Moore's face, and locked. The shooting commenced simultaneously with the locking of the door. When Moore and a crowd, who were attracted by the firing, burst the door open Whitfield was found lying on the floor dying, and Doran and two women standing in the centre of the room. Doran cried out that he surrendered, and he and the women were taken to jail. Whitfield's pistol was found on him never haven been drawn. He was shot through the body five times and beaten over the head with a pistol. There is strong talk of lynchin Doran.

The Eighth of January.

The anniversary of the above ever-memorable day passed in this city without public demonstration, the Jackson Association not having taken the proper steps in the matter, as on last year. The preemmitting of a celebration of the day is not a novel thing of late years. Yet the day did not pass in this country without reflection by millions of its people as to the character and services of the "hero patriot, and hero statesman," who had that ironclad his commission which in war assumed the responsibility that saved New Orleans from rapacity and ravage, and shielded its fair ones from the unbridled license of a soldiery seton by the cry of "beauty and booty."

In the very earliest days of Jackson's political life, seeing the outcropping of disunion designs, he uttered the famous exclamation, "The Federal Union; it must be preserved." When President of the United States he gave force and effect to the sentiment at the very outset of a needless reactionary or revolutionary movement. Thus a land was saved from bloodshed and sweeping disaster and distress. Compromise came between raging sections, and agitation, storm, and tempest were brought to rest and hushed to peace.

Had Andrew Jackson been in the Presidential chair at the advent of our late sectional war, he would have given no quarter, politically, to those who, against the dictates of the Peace Convention of patriotic statesmen, clamored for that "bloodletting" which has plunged a nation in mourning and disaster, and, worse than all, puts, even now, all ideas of true liberty, law, and governmental policy in extreme peril.

The experience of the last half dozen years has demonstrated the inestimable worth to a nation of such a man as Andrew Jackson. Students of history, through all the coming generations, will not fail to place his name among the few who have found gratitude in a people's eyes. Says Barcroft; "Heaven gave him length of days, and he filled them with deeds of greatness." *Intelligencer.*

A Gallant Act of a Young Officer of the Coast Survey.

We copy from the Newport (Oregon) *News* the following thrilling incident, showing the meritorious coolness of a young officer of the Coast Survey, and take pleasure in stating that the Mr. Forney referred to is a son of Mr. C. B. Forney, of Lebanon, Pa.:

Thursday, October 1st, two men on a visit to the bay, went across to the South beach in a crazy little skiff. They had with them two women, two children, and one Indian boy. They managed to get over, but on their return the boat was caught by the ebb tide, running five knots, and, despite their unskillful efforts, the boat, with its precious cargo, was carried down the channel and out towards the bar. The day was an intensely foggy one, and the boat soon disappeared from the sight of the only witnesses, two little boys and an Indian. The same gave the alarm. There happened to be no available craft but two small skiffs of the same description as the one gone out. One of these was manned by the almost distracted husband of one of the women, and pulled with frantic best into the fog and out of sight. The remaining boat was also manned by two men employed on the coast survey who happened to be on shore, and started in pursuit.

Meanwhile, picture the state of affairs in the first boat; drifting rapidly upon a certain fate—the roar of the breakers sounding a requiem in advance. The women, happily, unconscious for the time, through excessive fright. The men struggling against the relentless force of the tide that drew them slowly to their doom. And to crown their misery, no eye could behold them, or heart sympathize with their fate. Even the sun hid his face in fog and shroud.

But "Dum Spiro," and the hope was suddenly kindled to new life by the sight of a large object directly in front of them. They pulled in opposing terms, and were answered, "pull for us, and pull hard." What ensued, by one of those fortuitous chances that the blind goddess sometimes bestows, that the wheelboat belonging to the survey had gone out, under the command of Mr. Forney, and anchored just inside of the bar, for the purpose of taking current observations.—They saw the boat drifting toward them through the fog and heard their hail. Mr. Forney gave instant orders to cast the anchor adrift, it having been buoyed previously, and shouted to the men to pull for the boat. But, paralyzed with fear, they ceased their efforts, and crying out "For God sake pull for us," laid their oars. It took some few precious minutes to get clear of the anchor and to get out the oars in the wheelboat. Meanwhile the other had drifted past, and was in the first heaving surge of the breakers. Tough ash bent like whalebone for a few moments, every man giving (as an old mariner of the bay expresses it) his boat—(something bad.) They overtook the others just in time. Mr. Forney, with great coolness and presence of mind, instantly anchored his own boat with his spare anchor, holding on to the other, then took the persons in her into the whale-boat, and cast the other adrift. This was all accomplished within a few feet of the breakers, that were unusually heavy on that day.—Then they started back, picking up first the husband, whom they met drifting helplessly in the fog—going—somewhere, he knew not whither, in search of his loved ones.—His boat was also cast off. Next the other two adventurous ones were met and turned about. Heavily laden now, the boat surged through the water against the strong tide, impelled by the full force of hardy sinews, and at last emerged from the fog and current and brought her burden safely to shore.

Moral: If farmers go out in a boat, they should make their maiden efforts in still water.

COMMERCIAL.

RUTHERFORDTON MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

JAS. A. MILLER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

BACON	15@20
BEEF, nett	4@5
BUTTER	15@25
BEESWAX	25
CANDLES, adamantine	33@40
CASTINGS	8@10
CHEESE	33@40
COFFEE	33
CORN	65@75
COTTON	18@20
" CLOTH	16½@25
" YARN	225
DRIED FRUIT—PEACHES Pealed	9c ℔ lb
Bright " Unpealed	⅓s 4c
"	⅛s 4c
APPLES, Pealed..Bright	9
EGGS	10
FLOUR, per sack	$6@$8
FODDER, per cwt	80@100
FEATHERS	30@40
FLAX CLOTH	25@40
HIDES, dry	16@20
HIDES green	8
IRON	8
JANES, wool	40@75
LARD	15@20
MEAL per bu	75
NAILS	10@12½
OATS, per bushel	50
PEAS	60
POTATOES, Irish	50
POTATOES sweet	50
PORK—gross	8
nett	10
RAGS	3
RICE	16½@20
ROCK ISLAND CASIMERE	75@300
ROPE	30@50
SALT—per sack $5.50....per lb	3
SUGAR	16½@25
SPTS TURPENTINE, per gal	2 00
TALLOW	15
TEA, per lb	$2 00@$2 50
WHEAT	1 50@200
WOOL—well washed	50@60

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For 1869.

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BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST,

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Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam,"

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The O. FOGY papers will be continued

BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATES.

Of these the Lady's Book contains fourteen each year, superior (we challenge comparison) to any published in this country, either in book or periodical.

Our Fashion Plates,

The original double fashion plates will be continued.

MODEL COTTAGES.—The only magazine in this country that gives these designs is the Lady's Book.

DRAWING LESSONS.—In this we are also alone.

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TINTED ENGRAVINGS.—This is a series of engravings that no one has attempted but ourselves. They give great satisfaction.

LADIES' FANCY WORK DEPARTMENT.—Some of the designs in this department are printed in colors, in a sytle unequaled.

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Commissioners Notice

THE Commissioners of Rutherford County find the following claims upon the Treasurer's Books for said County which were not audited for want of proof to substantiate the same. Parties concerned will please attend the meeting of the Board on the 1st Monday in February next and prove claims.

Moses Morgan,	$2 10	J. Blackwell,	80
Wm. Tabor,	45	J. A. Haden.	9 95
James T. Wilkins,	1 0	J. E. McFarland,	50
J. Corbett.	30	J. McFarland,	50
J. Haynes,	40	Lawson Phillips,	1 95
J. H. Parson,	50	M. Watkins,	4 10
M. Morgan,	15	J. B. Jones,	80
J. D. Carpenter.	30	J. R. Pendergrass,	25
C. McKinney,	15	C. S. Hunter,	1 14
P. R. Morgan,	15	Thos. Greenway,	2 14
J. McMahan,	70	G. P. Wilkins,	1 50
J. Reed,	1 60	I. Sorrels,	30
P. Morgan,	50	P. Morgan,	3 50
C. McKinney,	3 38	John Aldrige,	1 60
C. Blanton.	30	J. R Blanton & Co	70
Thomas Hunt,	60	J. T. Cameron,	50
James Hunt,	40	John Keeter,	2 90
Holford Debt,	2 95	S McCurry,	1 00
H. Houser,	1 50	I. Keeter,	1 95
J. Roads,	15	Wm. Green,	2 10
J. Blackwell,	15	E Aldrige,	2 20
A. A. Mills,	1 20	J Adrige,	1 00
J. W. Taylor,	1 00	James Holbert,	60
Eli Center,	8 30	J W Glass,	30
J. Morrison,	30	J W Blankenship,	2 40
C. S. Ward,	15	James McCurry,	3 20
J. J. Alridge.	50	I. Hunter,	30
J W Vanderver,	11 90	R Egerton,	2 18
J Staton.	1 80	S Wallace,	1 32
Jas. Egerton,	80	G J Smith,	1 20
L H Smart,	50	M Beam,	1 85
Wm. Elliott,	1 35	I. Higgins,	1 00
Wm. McGinnis,	1 80	Wm Gamble,	30
Wm. Gamble,	4 00	D Beam,	50
Elizabeth Bates,	7 72	E L Allen,	2 30
J M Webb,	3 00	C Durham,	1 05
J R Mills,	2 10	C Gregg,	3 10
T Lyles,	2 86	F Hampton,	1 05
N King,	3 25	G W Blackwell,	1 20
W F Bryson,	85	Wm Albright,	1 60
W Wall,	2 80	J T Avery,	3 45
H Moore,	1 75	A Duckworth,	1 00
" Brevard,	2 00	C L Harris,	2 00
B Hamilton,	1 00	Arch Gulley,	1 35
Wm. Gamble,	1 40	J U Whiteside,	1 00
E Morris,	50	Solicitors fees,	9 00
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H M Corbett,	60	James Holbert,	3 30
L F Melton,	2 20	G E Blackwell,	2 80
W B Hale,	3 15	M Wilkerson,	2 40
H F Hambrick to A Long,	2 70	Wm Elliott,	1 40
James Young,	20	J L Taylor,	1 00
Wm Gamble,	2 50	James Baber,	60
E D Davis,	1 00	J R Allen,	30
C Mills,	6 60	Eli Gulley,	3 52
W O Bagwell,	2 40	James Britton,	1 60
Bartlett & Co,	4 07	Wm Gamble,	2 75
John Gukey,	2 32	A R Beam,	1 00
J Stewart.	30	E R Bailey,	1 04
W H Holl,	30	C Grigg,	2 70
O W Waters,	1 70	Peter Green,	2 05
W C Lattimore,	2 43	Davis, att'y,	24 00
W S Avery, att'y.	2 00	Jerry Webb,	10 20
H G Weaver,	1 95	E Toms, cl'k,	6 45
R Egerton,	2 18	S C Roberts,	2 00
M Higgins,	4 60	C Durham,	1 40
A Biggerstaff,	15	D Beam,	2 30
Wm Martin,	2 15	I H Carpenter.	3 30
M H Kilpatrick, lee,	1 50	J U Whiteside,	3 00
R H Pruitty, 3 yrs,	5 20	M O Dickerson,	4 15
W G Fowler, 3 "	4 60	Wm Gamble,	3 40
Wm Gamble,	3 20	G W Corbett,	1 91
G W Corbett,	80	D D Allen,	1 00
B N R Grover,	50	B E Blanton,	60
Shipp & Davis,	4 00	W H Kilpatrick,	26 00
E L Allen,	1 00	A C Boon,	3 30
E D Davis,	1 30	A Forney,	3 00
Total,			$350 97

By order of the Board.

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Ex Officio.

jan 16–td, 59

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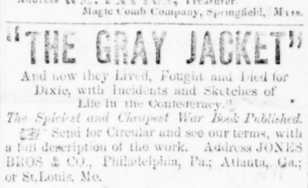

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☞ Physicians furnished with all medicines they may require at low prices.

☞ Prescriptions carefully filled.

All kinds of produce, such as Corn, Rye, Oats, Wheat, Pork, Butter, Eggs, Beeswax, Feathers, and everything that may be offered, taken in exchange for goods.

Call and get an Almanac for 1869.

J. M. CRATON.

DR. J. M CRATON

Offers his professional services to his old friends, and the public generally. Office at his Drug Store.

dec19 47-tf

SMITH'S
Boot, Shoe and Leather Store,
NEXT DOOR TO DEWEY'S BANK,
Charlotte, N. C.

The Largest Wholesale and Retail Shoe Establishment in North Carolina.

Their stock of Leather and Shoe Findings is most complete, embracing every grade of
Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather,
Upper Leather,
French and American Calf Skin,
Kip, Lasts, &c., &c.
They also furnish all widths of Rubber and Leather Belting at Manufacturers' prices.

Wholesale Department.

They have received their Fall and Winter Stock, the largest and most complete ever brought to this market, and will sell to merchants at

New York Wholesale Prices.

Their expenses being much less, and as they buy exclusively from manufacturers, there is no reason why they cannot sell at as low prices as the New York Jobber.

All they ask is a fair trial. Remember and ask for

SMITH'S SHOE STORE,

Next door to Dewey's Bank, Charlotte, N. C.
dec19 47-tf

NEW FIRM!
NEW GOODS!
Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

Now is the time, and here is the place to buy Cheap Goods, Good Goods, and Goods that will satisfy the most fastideous.

J. A. MILLER & CO.,

KEEP constantly on hand a large and varied stock of Goods, which were bought cheap and they promise to give their customers the the benefit of their good luck.

DRY GOODS,

Such as BEAVER CLOTHS, CASIMERES, ROCK ISLAND JEANS, FLANNELS, BED TICKING, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, PRINTS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, MEN'S WEAR OF ALL KINDS &C., &C.

SHELF HARDWARE

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

Groceries, Confectioneries, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Yankee Notions, &c. &c

We respectfully ask for an inspection of our goods, it is no trouble for us to show goods and tell prices.

We buy all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, and give the highest market price.

In connection with our Store we have opened a

SHOE SHOP,

and with good workmen, and good material we are prepared to put up with neatness and dispatch from the Finest Boot or Shoe to the Coarsest Plantation Brogan. Repairing done.

Don't forget to give us a call.

dec19 47-3m

Notice.

I WILL pay the following prices for Produce delivered to me.

OATS, 50 cents per bushel.
CORN, 75 " " "
RYE, 100 " " "
IRISH POTATOES 50 cents per bushel.

Call at H. M. MILLER'S.

jan 23–tf.

PROSPECTUS.

Early in the Coming Year

WE WILL PUBLISH

CANTWELL'S CODE

A COMPLETE KEY

TO THE

CODE OF PROCEDURE

IN

NORTH CAROLINA,

IN

CIVIL CASES

Arising in the Justices' and Superior Courts,

WITH

FORMS AN D INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE USE OF

ATTORNEYS,

Clerks, Sheriffs, Constables,

AND OTHER

County Officers,

Copious References to the Decisions upon the Subject.

BY

EDWARD CANTWELL,

Attorney at Law, Judge of the City Court of Wilmington, Author of the "N. C. Justice," "N. C. Practice" etc., etc., etc.

It is intended to make this Book worthy, in every respect, of the patronage of the profession and the public. No pains, labor, or expense, at this office, will be spared to make it a FIRST CLASS publication.

☞ The Editors of this State are requested to give the above Prospectus one or more insertions. A copy of the advertisement marked, and sent to the author at Wilmington, N. C., will entitle the publisher to one copy by mail, either in advance sheets, or bound, as may be preferred.

J. B. NEATHERY & CO.,
Office North Carolina Standard Dec. 3, 1868.
jan 16.–tf 59

Notice.

ALL persons owing Revenue to the United States, and who have not made payment, are notified to come forward and settle up, as the time for closing the books is fast approaching. No indulgence will be given after that time. Pay up and save cost.

R. W. LOGAN,
Dept. Coll. 4th Div.

Oct 24 39-tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE
WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Have now in store one of the largest stocks of Goods ever brought to this market. It consist in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS and SHOES in large quantities and at the LOWEST cash PRICES.

☞ Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock of Goods, Returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, they promise to do all in their power to give satisfaction to customers.

Millinery and Dress-Making.

A separate department is devoted to Millinery and Dress-making, where the Ladies can have work done promptly and in the latest styles.

WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS.
Between the two Drug Stores.

jy 14–tf.

THE DIAMOND POINTED
INDIA RUBBER PEN,
The Best in the World.

Possessing all the DURABILITY of the Gold Pen, with all the elasticity and freedom of action of the quill.

Every Pen Guaranteed for One Year.

These pens are now in use by many Banks, Merchants, Lawyers, and others in New York, from whom we have numerous testimonials attesting their superiority.

Persons once using one of these pens never want any other style of pen.

A PEN will be forwarded to any address on receipt of $2.50. A liberal discount to the trade. Address the

INDIA RUBBER PEN CO.,
45–M.B.A. No. 79 John St. N. Y.

Machinery and Lubricating Oil,

Such as received the DIPLOMA at the AMERICAN INSTITUTE in New York,—and which is *warranted not to gum,* and *will keep limpid in the coldest of weather,*—can be had only at FITZHUGH SMITH'S, 56 Courtlandt St., N. Y.
Price $1.25 per Gallon.
45–M.B.A.

HORWEDEL BROS.'
IMPROVED
SALAMANDER SAFES.

The attention of all business men is respectfully invited to the merits of our Safes, before purchasing elsewhere. We are confident that after an impartial investigation, they will be preferred by business men to any other Safe now manufactured.

Prices 15 per cent lower than any other Manufacturer.

WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

☞ Send for Price List and Circular.

HORWEDEL BROS.,
134 William Street, New York.
45–M.B.A.

THE STIMPSON SCIENTIFIC PEN.

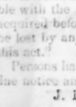
One Forward and two Backward Arches, insuring great STRENGTH, well-balanced ELASTICITY EVENNESS of point, and SMOOTHNESS of execution. Sold by all Stationers. One gross in twelve contains a Scientific Gold Pen. One dozen steel Pens (assorted points) and Patent Ink-retaining Pen-holder, mailed on receipt of 50 cents.

A. S. BARNES & CO.,
45–M.B.A. 111 & 113 William St., N. Y.

J. SAENGER & CO.,
355 BOWERY, N. Y.,
Manufacturers & Importers of Musical Instruments
SPECIALITY:
The New Trompete Accordeon and Patent Concertinas.
Also, Accordeons with a new Italian Tremolo tune. Prices, $10, $12, $15 to $25 each, sent on C. O. D.
Send for Wholesale or Retail Price List.
45–M.B.A.

WM. L. CHASE & CO.,
MACHINERY,
79 Liberty Street, N. Y.,
Dealers in all kinds of Machinery, including
Geo. F. Blake's Patent Steam Pump,
CHASE'S PATENT BRICK MACHINES,
Steam Engines and Boilers, Fitchburg Machine Co's Tools, Wood-working Machinery, Stamp Mills and Crushers, and Mining Machinery generally.
Send for Circulars, Price List, &c.
WM. L. CHASE & CO.,
45–M.B.A. 79 Liberty Street, N. Y.

DR. J. W. HARRIS



WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION to all Professional calls, and hopes to merit a continuance of his long established practice.

☞ Has constantly on hand a fine supply of PURE DRUGS his office in Rutherfordton.
je f 18

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
22 Beaver Street,
NEW YORK.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens North Carolina that they have been appointed agents for UDOLPHO WOLFE, of New York, for the sale of his celebrated

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,

And Bottled Wines and Liquors.

Mr. W.'s name is a household word in every part of the Southern States.

ADRIAN & VOLLERS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
aug. 29. 3m. (P.) 83.

LEGAL NOTICE.

The following sections of the Code of Civil procedure, ratified the 24th day of August, A. D. 1868, is published for the information of parties who

...wine give a ... and manner of life o... sect, found in Western ...ly known as snake-eat... themselves, Eisowys, ...ccount of some of the ... of their religious (so called)

...estival of their founder, they ...ogether from all parts to a given point ...s tomb, if possible—and fairly frighten ...ful people out of their wits. Shops are ...ut, and nobody stirs out of doors if ... help it. The proceedings commence ... service in some favorite mosque, after which an adjournment takes place to an uncovered court, which forms part of the enclosure, and the real business of the day begins.

"Here are Eisowys, and to spare; for the courtyard of the mosque is packed with a crowd that for filth and rags are evidently the flower of the sect. A deafening roar, combined with a general unsteadiness of legs, proclaims that they are suffering from a determination of piety to the head. An unfriendly critic might, perhaps, say that they are drunk, and their conduct is certainly open to the objection. Having been pushed and crammed into corners by masters of the ceremonies, who used their sticks with scrupulous impartiality, a space is at length cleared for dancing. People whose ideas of fascinating amusement may have been gathered within the walls of European assembly-rooms might find some difficulty in recognizing their favorite pastime in the hideous contortions of a couple rows of half-naked savages, streaming with perspiration, mad with excitement and liberally decorated with knives and pistols.

"Forming into line, they begin to jump as high as they can, keeping their feet close together, exactly like the "Perfect Cure." They then advance very slowly, yelling and barking, and wagging their heads with a violence that speaks well for the way in which Eisowy skulls are stuck on. This jumping and wagging goes on for ten minutes or so, till the performers are almost shut out from view by dust and steam of perspiration.—The spectators join in a doleful kind of chant, and beat away at "tomtoms" (small drums) as if the welfare of their order depended upon their personal exertion. There is no sign of any refreshment—not even coffee—although the thirst produced by such violent exercise must be maddening. But marvellous as is the endurance of the dancers, there is a limit to everything; and so, having danced themselves lame and wagged themselves blind, they drop one by one upon the ground, with just strength enough left to crawl to a corner. The excitement is now at its height as another set of dancers step out, and exactly the same thing is repeated, only, if possible, with greater noise and with wilder confusion. Women, who are pent up in neighboring houses, catch the frenzy, and add their long, plaintive wail to the shrieks of the maddened dancers. So contagious is the excitement, that a bystander of reverend mien and faultless toilet suddenly strips off his clothes, dashes his turban on the pavement, kicks his slippers over the heads of the crowd, and darting into the middle of the court, proceeds to execute a dance on his own private account. He is joined by another—and yet another—and there they are panting, and bellowing, and stenning, till they totter and fall, still meaning out the refrain of their dismal ditty. A friendly hand flings a cloak over them, and they are left to live or die as may suit their fancy,

"If a maddening uproar were the worst feature to those assemblages, the exhibition would be disgusting. A well-educated monkey would be ashamed to claim kindred with the crowd of bellowing savages. But mutilation and bloodshed are inevitable accompaniments of unbridled passion worked up to fever-heat. To throw a cannon-ball into the air, and allow it to descend with a crash on the skull, or to run full tilt against a wall, are little acts of personal devotion which attest a good Eisowy. Sometimes, again, their piety takes the form of hacking themselves with knives, or of rushing into the street and dealing blows haphazard among the luckless passengers. But in what ever way their fervor finds vent, it is sure to be noisy, savage, and filthy. A man who eats live snakes may be excused for being a trifle eccentric. He is not to be judged by the standard of other men. Who can tel what a month of this diet might do for the most polished *beau?* It is lawful to contemplate what a pound or two of undigested serpent might tempt the most inoffensive man to do."

QUEER FUNERAL CEREMONIES.—The Roman female corpses were painted. So are those of the inhabitants of New Zealand and the Polynesian Islands. When a New Zealandian chief dies, the friends and relatives cut themselves with mussel-shells, and allow the blood to flow profusely, because they believe in ghosts, and that all ghosts, especially royal ones, are partial to the crimson fluid as a beverage. The body is then laid out by priests. The head is adorned with the most valued feathers of the albatross; and the hair is anointed with skark's oil, tied at the crown with a ribbon. The lobes of the ears are ornamented with bunches of white down from the seafowl's breast; and the cheeks are embellished with red ochre. The brow is encircled with a garland of pink and white flowers. Mats, woven of silken flax, are thrown around the body, which is placed upright; and skulls of enemies, slain in battle, are ranged at his feet. The relics of ancestors, which have been dug up for the occasion, are placed on a platform near his head. A number of slaves are slaughtered to keep the chieftain company; and his wives and concubines hang and drown themselves that they may be of the party. The body lies in state for three or four days—during which time the priests keep continually near it, flourishing wisps of flax to keep the devil and his angels at a distance. Then the funeral song is chanted, and the body is finally buried, together with the favorite mats and trinkets of the deceased.

☞ How to solve a riddle—Set your wits to work.

IMPRESSIONS AT FIRST SIGHT.—This subject at the supper table was getting talked "over," when the lady who presided "o'er the cups and tea," said "she always formed an idea of a person at first sight, and that idea she found was generally a correct one."

"Mamma!" said her youngest son, in a shrill voice, that attracted attention of all present.

"Well, my dear," said the fond mother, "what do you want?"

"I want to know what you thought when you first saw me?"

There was no answer to this query, but we learn that "Charlie" was taken into the kitchen by the servant.

☞ "Mr. Timothy," said a young lady who had been showing off her wit at the expense of a dangler, "you remind me of a barometer that is filled with nothing in the upper story." "Divine Almira," meekly replied the adorer, "in thanking you for that compliment let me remind you that you occupy the upper story entirely."

☞ The Knoxville Whig will, after the First day of February next, pass out of the hands of the present firm into that of T. Haws & Co; with T. Haws as General Superintendant, and Dr. Thomas H. Pearne as editor in chief, and will commence issuing a Daily.

Rats and mice will not board long in a corn-crib odorous with the fumes of coal or gas tar; neither can they be happy among sheaves of oats slightly sprinkled with wood-ashes.

☞ GEN. GRANT'S speech to a Sorosis—No marm.

☞ ALWAYS the worst—Our neighbor's children.

☞ LITTLE sins who shinse for all—Bootblacks.

☞ How to prevent sea-sickness—Keep on shore.

☞ GARROTING is become fashionable in Boston.

☞ WHOPPERS—The stories of buffaloes on the Plains.

☞ THE best place for a sick darkey—Blackwell,s Island.

☞ ENTOMBED spirits—Whiskey thieves in durance vile.

☞ BOSTON has five lawyers and doctors to one clergyman.

☞ THE public singer who always draws well—The mosquito.

☞ THE debt of Boston increased nearly four millions in 1868.

☞ THE paper having the largest circulation—The paper of tobacco.

LEGAL NOTICE.

The following sections of the Code of Civil procedure, ratified the 24th day of August, A. D. 1868, is published for the information of parties who have suits upon the Trial and Execution Dockets of the late Superior, County and Equity Courts:

SECTION 400. The Clerks of the Superior Courts at the request of a party thereto, within six months from the ratification of this act, and on the payment of a fee of one dollar, shall enter on a separate Docket, all suits which, at the ratification aforesaid, shall have been commenced, and in which final judgment has not been rendered in the late County Courts, Superior Courts of Law, and Courts of Equity of their respective counties.

"SEC. 401. And every suit not so transferred within the time aforesaid shall be abated, and the Clerk of the Superior Court shall tax the costs against the parties liable, and collect the same by the proper process.

"SEC. 403. Existing judgments and decrees not dormant, may in like manner be entered on the Execution Docket, and subsequent proceedings shall be as is prescribed for actions hereafter to be commenced, as far as shall be compatible with the previous proceedings, and no lien acquired before the ratification aforesaid, shall be lost by any change of process, occasioned by this act."

Persons having suits on my Dockets will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

J. B. CARPENTER, S. C. Clerk,
for Rutherford County.

42-t24feb

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

22 Beaver Street,

NEW YORK.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizen North Carolina that they have been appointed agents for UDOLPHO WOLFE, of New York, for the sale of his celebrated

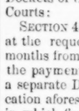
SCHEIDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,

And Bottled Wines and Liquors.

Mr. W.'s name is a household word in every part of the Southern States.

ADRIAN & VOLLERS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
ang. 29,-3m. (P.) 83.

DR. J. W. HARRIS



WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION to all Professional calls, and hopes to merit a continuance of his long established practice.

☞ Has constantly on hand a fine supply of PURE DRUGS his office in Rutherfordton.

je f 18.

DIRECTORY.

Mail Arrangements.

Cherryville Mail—arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m.
Leaves for Cherryville the same days at 1 p. m.

Asheville Mail—arrives Mondays and Fridays at 6 p. m.
Leaves, for Asheville, Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m.

Greenville Mail—arrives Saturdays at 7 p. m.
Leaves Thursdays at 6 a. m.

Columbus Mail—arrives Tuesdays at 7 p. m.
Leaves Tuesdays at 6 a. m.

Morganton Mail—arrives Saturdays at 7 p. m
Leaves Fridays at 6 a. m.

County Mail—arrives Thursdays at 12 m.
Leaves same day at 1 p. m.

Marion Mail—arrives Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 p. m
Leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m.

State Officers.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN—*Governor.*
TOD R. CALDWELL—*Lieut.-Governor.*
H. J. MENNINGER—*Secretary of State.*
DAVID A. JENKINS—*Treasurer.*
HENDERSON ADAMS—*Auditor.*
CEBERN L. HARRIS—*Sup. Pub. Works.*
SAMUEL S. ASHLEY—*Sup. Pub. Instn.*
WILLIAM M. COLEMAN—*Attor.-General.*

Town Officers.

J. M. JUSTICE—Mayor.
J. V. WILKERSON, F. D. WOOD, R. W. LOGAN, J. K. DECK, } Commissioners
A. MOONEY—Marshall
A.D. K. WALLACE,—Clerk.

Rutherford County Officers,

(Elected under the New Constitution,)

MARTIN WALKER,—*Sheriff.*
A. P. HOLLIFIELD,—*Coroner.*
J. B. CARPENTER.—*Co Clk Superior Court.*
ELI MCARTHUR.—*Treasurer.*
R. J. WILLIAMS.—*Register of Deeds.*
A. J. SCOGGIN.—*Surveyor.*
J. M. ALLEN, B. W. ANDREWS, JOS. TAYLOR, C. J. SPARKS, H. H. HOPPER. } *Commissioners.*

Polk County Officers.

(Elected under the New Constitution.)

N. B HAMPTON—*Sheriff.*
JACKSON DALTON—*Coroner.*
R. S. ABRAMS—*County Clk Superior Court.*
J. A. THORN—*Register of Deeds.*
J. W. HAMPTON, SR.—*Treasurer.*
J. M. HAMMILTON—*Surveyor.*
J. F. RAINS, BERRY THOMPSON G. B. ARLEDGE JOHN GIBBS, MILES PADGETT. } *Commissioners.*

McDowell County Officers.

J. J. BRADLEY—*Sheriff.*
D. W. JIMMERSON—*Coroner.*
J. H. DUNCAN—*Treasurer.*
D. O. H. W. GILLESPIE—*Co Clk Sup Court*
JOSIAH WISEMAN—*Surveyor.*
JOHN ROSS, JAMES LEDBETTER, J. W. MCCALL, J. J. FALKNER, J. C EVANS. } *Commissioners.*

Town Ordinances.

1. Be it ordained by the Commissioners of Rutherfordton, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That a tax be, and the same is hereby laid of 15 cents on each One Hundred Dollars worth of real taxable property within the limits of said Town, for the year 1868, according to the assessment of 1868.
2. Be it further ordained That all persons liable to pay tax within the corporation be required to deliver to the Town Mayor on or before the 15th day of May, 1868, a list of all real taxable property for which they may be liable.—Any person failing to render such list shall be liable to a double tax, and the Mayor is hereby authorized to enforce this ordinance strictly according to Law.
3. Be it further ordained, That all the male citizens within the incorporate limits of said Town, liable by law to work on public roads, be and they are hereby required to work on the public streets and roads in the corporate limits of said Town six days in the year or forfeit to the Mayor one dollar for each day they fail. Provided, That in the discretion of the Mayor such service may be rendered by substitute.
4. Be it further ordained, That the Mayor shall have power to divide the hands liable to work the streets and roads into companies, and order them to work on the streets or roads at any time or place he may deem necessary.—Provided, That he cannot require them to work more than six days in the year.
5. Be it further ordained, That any person who shall ride or hitch any horse, or other animal, on the side walks of the streets of the Town shall forfeit and pay a fine of One Dollar for the first and Two Dollars for each additional offence, to be collected and expended as other taxes for improvement of the Town.
6. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Twenty-Five Dollars be and is hereby levied on all retailers of Spirituous Liquors in quantities less than five gallons, Provided the sale of liquors by regular Physicians, strictly for medicinal purposes, shall be excepted from the operation of this ordinance.
7. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Five Dollars be laid upon all itenerant persons not residents of said county, who shall offer for sale any Goods, Wares or Merchandise within the limits of said Town.
8. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Ten Dollars be imposed for the exhibition of Equestrian and Menagerie performances, and a tax of Five Dollars is imposed upon all Shows generally known as Side-Shows, Slight-of-Hand, Magic Lanterns, or other exhibitions for pay, for each day or night shown or exhibited within the corporation.
9. Be it further ordained, That a fine of One Dollar be and is hereby imposed on all persons who shall discharge fire arms of any kind within the incorporation, except that portion of said incorporation lying east of the branch, east of said Town.

J. M. JUSTICE, *T. M.*
A. D K. WALLACE, *Clerk.*

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.

A DAILY AND WEEKLY

REPUBLICAN JOURNAL.

Official Organ of the United States.
Official Organ of the State of North Carolina

The North Carolina STANDARD is one of the oldest newspapers in the State, and is recognized by men of all parties as one of the leading political journals of the country.

It will in the future, as in the past, be the unflinching advocate of Republican principles, and will give to the administrations of President Grant and Governor Holden a zealous and hearty support, so long as they are guided by the principles enunciated in the National and State Platforms of the party.

The STANDARD will heartily assist in all measures looking to the education of the children of the State, the developing of our material resources, works of internal improvement, and everything which seeks to improve the condition of the people of North Carolina.

The latest news from all quarters of the world, both by telegraph and mail, will be given, and correspondence from all parts of the State is invited.

Particular attention will be given the Agricultural and Horticultural Departments, and a portion of each Weekly will be devoted to matters of special interest to farmers and fruit growers.

Full and correct market and financial reports from New York, Baltimore, Wilmington, Richmond, Petersburg and Raleigh will be given.

It will be constant aim of the present management to present such a paper as will be both entertaining and instructive to all classes of our fellow-citizens—the politician, the business man, the mechanic, the farmer, the housewife, and the children. Choice gems of poetry and prose will be found in our columns, and everything of an immoral or vicious tendency will be carefully avoided.

Our friends are respectfully but earnestly invited to assist us in extending the circulation of the STANDARD in every county in the State.

TERMS:

Daily, twelve months,	$10 00
Daily, six months,	6 00
Daily, three months,	3 00
Daily, one month,	1 00
Weekly, twelve months,	3 00
" six "	1 50
" three "	75

Clubs of ten will be furnished at $2.50 per annum, and an extra copy to the getter up of a club.

The STANDARD has already the largest subscription in the State, and presents an excellent advertising medium.

Job Printing of all kinds neatly, cheaply and correctly executed.

Address all communications to

J. B. NEATHERY & CO.,
dec19 47-tf Proprietors

RUTHERFORDTON.

The Star

JOB

OFFICE

WE would respectfully announce to the public that we have one of the most COMPLETE JOB OFFICES in Western North Carolina and can execute with

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

and at prices to suit the times, any kind of a JOB from the largest

POSTER,

CIRCULARS,

HANDBILLS,

PROGRAMMES,

to the smallest size

BUSINESS CARD,

Visiting Cards,

Wedding Cards,

We have received from Baltimore a lot of

FINE PAPER

FOR

Letter Heads,
Bill Heads,
Clerks Blanks,
Sheriffs Blanks,
Constables Blanks, &c

also a large assortment of

CARDS

or business men.

Merchants and others needing anything of the kind should give us a call as we are sure that with our Office of over

FIFTY VARIETIES

OF

PLAIN & FANCY

TYPE

we can suit their varied tastes

BLANKS! BLANKS!

We shall keep on hand or will print to order any and every kind of

LEGAL BLANKS,

and shall be pleased to receive orders from the adjoining Counties for any Blanks needed.

CARPENTER & LOGAN.

NEW YORK CITY.

READ THIS.

Agents can Make $10 to $20 a Day!!

ADDRESS THE PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW ECLECTIC.

A Magazine of selected Foreign and American Literature.

Published monthly by TURNBULL & MURDOCK, Baltimore, Maryland.

At $4 Per Annum.

The only magazine of its class in the South.

The most delightful magazine for the family. Has something for every one.

Contains charming stories by novelists of world wide fame.

Essays on all the great subjects of the age by the most eminent authors.

Fiction and Fact, Poetry and Prose, Wit and Wisdom agreeably combined.

Notices of all the new books.

Printsover 1,500 pages per annum, indexed and prepared for binding.

The whole Press of the South have lavished encomiums upon it.

Back numbers can be had from March, in which month were commenced two interesting Serials.

Specimen numbers sent to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents. Send on your names before all the back numbers are exhausted.

Very liberal inducements to new subscribers and canvassers. Particulars on inqairy.

TURNBULL & MURDOCH,
Publishers, Baltimore, Md.
aug. 29–tf. 83.

S. B. MEACHAM,

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